

Identical.
Were you a gentle Zephyr,
And I a Summer Rose,
I would kiss you to my bow,
You would kiss me to my flower,
And when weary you would rest,
By my fragrant breast caressed,
Hidden deep within my breast,
Were you a Zephyr, darling,
And I a Summer Rose.
Were you the Wind of Autumn,
And I, your love a Leaf,
From the home tree I would sever
And float with you forever
Down the autumn's golden tide,
I would never, never chide;
For your maddest frolics would be
Summer zephyrs soft to me,
Were you the Wind of Autumn,
And I, your love a Leaf.
If I were Queen of Summer,
And you were Winter's King,
I would gather into posies
All my violets and roses,
All the daisies fresh and sweet,
And lay them at your feet,
At your cold and icy feet,
If I were Queen of Summer,
And you were Winter's King.
If I were Twilight's Lady,
And you were Lord of Day,
We would walk the dewy meadow
And mingle light and shadow,
You would smooth my dusky hair,
I would kiss your brow so fair,
If I were Twilight's Lady,
And you were Lord of Day.
Were you the Ocean, darling,
And I, your love a Star,
On your bosom I would glisten,
I would bend me down to listen
To the great throbs of your heart,
Light and wave would never part,
Were you the Ocean, darling,
And I, your love a Star.
—Pearl River.

IN CAMP AND FIELD.

A Medical Man's Memory of War-Time.

BY C. B. JOHNSON.

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SECTION XVIII.—SOME EVENTS IN 1864.—POLITICS AND WAR.

Lincoln's administration of affairs from the time of his inauguration March 4, 1861, till the spring of 1864, when a Presidential campaign was to be commenced, had gradually taken a very popular hold on the nation.

Some, however, were dissatisfied, thinking the President was too slow, too easy, too lacking some essential qualities for a President.

At a number of these held a mass convention at Cleveland, O., May 31, 1864, and nominated General John C. Fremont for President and styled themselves War Democrats.

The friends of Lincoln assembled at Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1864, in a regular convention and unanimously re-nominated the people's favorite.

The opponents of the war did not hold their convention till August 28, at which

General John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. In the first half of the year the prospects for immediate Union success were not assuring.

Grant had failed to take Richmond, and was for the time, at least, held at bay by Lee. In the Southwest General Banks had met disaster, and so long as Sherman was confronted by General Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederates under the latter officer continued to make the greatest possible resistance with the least possible loss.

But very soon after the opponents of the war had assembled in convention, and by resolutions declared the war a failure, the Union forces met with a series of brilliant successes.

Commander Farragut secured a wonderful victory over the Confederates at Mobile Bay. Atlanta was captured by Sherman, and Sheridan completely annihilated the hitherto successful rebel forces of the Shenandoah valley.

These victories added immensely to Lincoln's chances of success.

Much interest was felt in the result of the election among the soldiers.

The various platforms, letters of acceptance, etc., were read and discussed. Most of the men, however, favored Lincoln's reelection. As soon as General Fremont saw that his candidacy could do nothing to divide the war party, he promptly withdrew his name, and this narrowed the race down to a contest between Lincoln and McClellan.

McClellan's followers were called "Peace Men," and a "Peace at Any Price Party," while those who supported the war maintained that durable peace could come only from a vigorous prosecution of the war till the last enemy of the Government had laid down his musket.

Early in November the election came off and proper agents came from the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio to take the votes of troops from these commonwealths.

A few stray shots passed between the Confederates upon one side of the stream and the Federals upon the other. Here several days were spent, and the time hanging heavy, a rule set of chess were cut of wood and many games enjoyed.

Among the forces was a regiment of so-called Mexican cavalry.

This organization had been made up next the Mexican frontier, and the men were

nearly all small in stature and had swarthy complexions.

They were expert horsemen, however, and could throw the lasso with much skill.

Toward the end of November the command was moved to the mouth of White river, much further up the Mississippi. Here huts were built.

The writer had one of these about eight feet square. The sides were made of boards, the roof of canvas; at one end was a door and at the other an open fire place made of mud and split pieces of lumber.

The hut had a bed upon one side and the medicine chest upon the other, and as it was low there was just room left to turn round in and stand erect near the center. Nevertheless the writer was contented and happy and was hoping the winter might be spent in that locality, when an order came for all to report at New Orleans.

So all hands went aboard a steamboat and once more went down the Mississippi.



GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.—From an Old Photograph.

From New Orleans the regiment was ordered to Lake Port, a suburb of the city upon Lake Ponchartrain. Here the regiment was quartered in vacant houses for two months.

A dilapidated old railroad connected with New Orleans, the engines upon this were so out of repair that they often failed to start when steam was turned on, and the soldiers were assisted by prying behind the driving wheels with crow bars.

This was called one of the oldest lines of railway in the United States—that is to say, one of the first constructed.

So many regiments were reduced in numbers that in many instances two from the same State were at this time consolidated.

The writer's regiment near the end of February was ordered to New Orleans to be consolidated with another organization. This arrangement was unsatisfactory to the men, but was of course complied with.

The new consolidated organization was a thousand strong and was put on patrol duty in the city.

Quarters were found in a cotton press. The consolidation threw the writer in the ranks. At four o'clock every evening the regiment went to a large open space outside for dress parade.

Every man was required to appear with shoes well blacked, clothes neatly brushed, hair well combed, white paper collar and a stock on the neck, all metal appendages about cartridge box, belt, etc., polished and burnished like silver, the gun well cleaned and the steel about it bright.

With all this getting up, with white gloves upon every man's hands, with ev-

ery fellow in his place and with every movement as accurate as clock work, a thousand men upon parade, made a pleasing display.

While about New Orleans during the winter of 1864-5 Thomas' victories at Franklin and Nashville over the Impetuous Hood were read and talked of as Sherman's march from Atlanta towards the interior, since familiarly called "The March to the Sea."

Much speculation was indulged in at the time as to the result of Sherman's expedition.

After he had reached the seaboard and captured Savannah and proven the C. S. Confederacy to be, as he expressed it, "An empty shell," and Hood's army had practically destroyed itself in fighting Thomas, there seemed little of power left to the Confederacy save what was under Lee at Richmond and Petersburg.

Early in March an expedition was organized in the Department of the Gulf to operate against Mobile.

Pretty soon after the Red river campaign in the spring of 1864, General Banks had been superseded in the command of the department by General Canby.

Early one morning the regiment began preparations for embarking upon this expedition, and about three p. m. a gulf steamer was boarded.

The meat rations that day were dried herring, and of these the writer ate heartily, and about night the vessel moved from the wharf down the river.

All were tired, and very soon the deck of the vessel was covered with unrolled blankets, and upon these many tired, weary soldiers stretched their aching limbs and slept sweetly.

Next morning the vessel struck salt water, and oh, the many that were sea sick!

And those herring—how long afterward did the taste remain—and how few that ate of them, can eat them since!

The gulf was very rough and the vessel rolled and pitched a great deal.

To the writer nothing has fewer attractions than salt water, the grandeur, beauty and poetry of old ocean he never realized.

Two or three days after leaving New Orleans, land was sighted, and by and by certain objects began to assume distinctness. First, a mound that proved to be a fort, then a flag upon a pole, next tents, camps, wagons, horses and last men, and finally the vessel anchored at Fort Morgan, situated upon Mobile Point, Ala.

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Lesson III of the International Series (Third Quarter), for Sunday, July 17. Text of the Lesson, Matthew III, 1-12. Golden Text, Matthew III, 8.

Matthew, still adhering to his design of showing the harmony between the facts of Christ's life and the Old Testament prophecies regarding his character and mission, proceeds now to speak of the ministry of John the Baptist. Seldom has this noble man had full justice. His humanity is as marked as his bravery and consecration. A careful study of the lesson for today cannot fail to be helpful to teachers and pupils alike, as it illustrates the character and work of John. All teachers and preachers will gladly learn from the noble Baptist to decrease that Christ may increase; to be nothing that he may be everything; to be only a voice proclaiming his glory and directing men to him as the lamb of God.

V. 1. In those days, etc.—The days here mentioned are those during which Christ was living in obscurity in Nazareth. He was there subject to his parents; he was there as the perfect boy, a more difficult conception than that of the perfect man; he was there not merely as the carpenter's son, but as a carpenter. This fact ought to give inspiration, patience and wisdom to every true workman. Christ is his best friend. A period of about twenty-seven years passed between the time of Christ's going to Nazareth and the beginning of John's ministry. At the age of 12 we have our Lord's brief visit to Jerusalem with his parents. Again the curtain falls; again the silence becomes almost complete. We have the suggestive sentence that Jesus "increased in wisdom and knowledge and in favor with God and man." This silence is remarkable. No miracle is recorded; no glory is displayed; no heavenly voice is heard. This silence, too, is vocal to the thoughtful student. It teaches regarding the nature of genius, its growth and its preparation. Come John the Baptist—he used John's name when Jesus came down from heaven. John was six months the senior of Jesus.

V. 2. Repent.—This word means, as its composition implies, afterthought, reflection, then change of mind. A comparison of passages where the word is found will aid other ideas to this one, e. g., sorrow for and forsaking of sin, turning to God, and change in the course of life. Another word is found in the New Testament and translated "penitence," but this does not so much denote a change of mind as sorrow and remorse because of the consequences of the act performed.

Kingdom of Heaven.—This is Matthew's expression. The other evangelists say the kingdom of God, elsewhere in the New Testament the kingdom of Christ, or simply the Kingdom, we often find. The prophets generally spoke of the Messiah as the king. It thus came peculiarly true of Daniel. It thus came to pass that the words kingdom of heaven came to stand for the reign of the Messiah. The ancient government of God's people was theocratic; in the full sense of its meaning it was the kingdom of God. The people misunderstood the significance of the language. Nevertheless it contained truth. Christ and his apostles restored the term to its true meaning. Christ is king; all truth is his realm. His kingdom is not of this world; it is spiritual; every believer's heart is his throne; the kingdom begins in each regenerated heart; its meaning is extended to include all such persons in the world; it is extended further to include all saints in glory. It will have its grand consummation when every knee bows to Christ and every tongue confesses that he is Lord. Although John may have entertained many partial views of Christ, he at least understood the spiritual nature of his kingdom. It is now drawing near; it is at hand.

V. 3. This quotation is from Isa. xl, 3. In John I, 23, the Baptist applies the prediction to himself. The eastern custom of sending messengers before kings to level hills, fill valleys, etc., gives rise to this figure. The same thing is done still when the sultans and others of rank make their journeys through these wild and uninhabited regions. The stones have to be gathered out, crooked places made straight, and rough places plain. So John went before Jesus.

V. 4. John's Dress.—He was the Elijah of his day. The coarse outer garment was the prophet's dress. The long shaggy hair of the camel furnished material for his raiment. Samples of this material, it is said, are still worn by Arab guides who conduct travelers, and by shepherds who watch their flocks on the Judean hills. Garbles were a necessity; flowing garments had to be bound about the joints when the wearer was walking or working. His food was locusts, closely resembling grasshoppers. To the Jew they were clean; they might be eaten roasted or boiled; often they were salted and preserved. They are still eaten by the poorer classes. The wild honey could readily be found in the rocks and trees of the wilderness.

V. 5. Jerusalem and all Judaea.—The people came in large numbers; not every one, but very many. Such language is common today.

V. 6. Baptized.—In the river Jordan (as the New Version gives it).—The Jordan, or the Desander, a river of Palestine, rises near the base of Mount Hermon, uniting with other streams before it enters the Lake of Galilee; leaving this lake, it flows into the Jordan hills. Galilee were a necessity; flowing garments had to be bound about the joints when the wearer was walking or working. His food was locusts, closely resembling grasshoppers. To the Jew they were clean; they might be eaten roasted or boiled; often they were salted and preserved. They are still eaten by the poorer classes. The wild honey could readily be found in the rocks and trees of the wilderness.

V. 7. Pharisees and Sadducees.—Both these sects originated about 150 years before Christ; both had their origin in worthy aspirations; both had now greatly degenerated. The Pharisees observed rigidly the letter of the law, and they became intolerant and self-righteous. The Sadducees rightly rejected tradition, but they also wrongly denied important truths; they were largely made up of men of wealth and learning. This preacher used great plainness of speech. Broad offspring of vipers is strong language. Wrath to come is primarily that which came on the Jewish nation at the destruction of Jerusalem; and fully at the judgment on the great day, etc.—Their course of life must show the genuineness of their repentance; sins must be forsaken as well as confessed. Abraham our father.—Men cannot be saved, so John continues, on the faith and worth of others. Hereditary privileges cannot be substituted for personal character; religion is a personal possession.

V. 11, 12. Baptize you with Water.—The baptism administered by John implied that all his subjects should live a new life. John's successor was Jesus. John's humility is beautifully suggested here. To take off the sandals and wash the feet were duties of the most menial servant; it was the work of a slave just entering the service of a new master. Baptize you in the Holy Ghost and Fire.—This is the literal rendering. This statement was verified on the day of Pentecost—Sunday School World.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

EXPLANATORY NOTES BY REV. R. S. MARTHUR, D. D.

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YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A MOST NATURAL AND EASY MODE OF SWIMMING.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of the Philanthropist, Stephen Girard—Derivation of Words Relating to Money That Are Both Instructive and Entertaining.

As Philadelphia is where an elaborate celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the philanthropist, Stephen Girard, is to be held this year, it may be well to acquaint our younger readers with a few of the many incidents of this good man's notable life.

Stephen Girard was born in Bordeaux, France, about the year 1750. He came to Philadelphia for the first time in 1793, and it is told that he was obliged to borrow \$5 to bring him into that city. He died in December, 1831, an old man, almost 82 years of age. During his long life he advanced step by step upward, beginning at the early age of 17 as a cabin boy in a ship, then a cook, and from thence onward to steward, mate and captain, until he became a very successful mariner and merchant. Having no children of his own, Mr. Girard left at his death the immense fortune of nearly \$5,000,000 for the founding and maintenance of a college for boys, now known the country over as "Girard college."

In the midst of his prosperity it is told that Mr. Girard never lost his fondness for young people and country birds, all of whom he liked well, but best of all he liked his farm, down in "the Neck." A writer in Domestic Monthly tells how every day in his yellow pig Mr. Girard drove down there, and then took off his coat and went to work. Rich though he was, he did not disdain manual labor, but found pleasure in the recreation, as well as profit from his farm.

Some idea may be gained perhaps of the extent of good accomplished by Mr. Girard's princely present to the city of Philadelphia, when it is known that 1,300 boys attend Girard college last year.

Words Relating to Money.

The derivations of words relating to money and commerce are both interesting and instructive. The word money is from moneta, because in Rome coins were first regularly struck in the temple of Juno Moneta, which again was derived from monere, to warn, because it was built on the spot where Manlius heard the Gods approaching to the attack of the city. "Coin" is probably from the Latin cuneus, a die or stamp.

Many coins are merely so called from their weight, as for instance the English pound, the French livre, Italian lira; others from the metal, as the rupee from the Sanskrit rupya, silver; others from the head of the state, as the sovereign, crown; others from the proper name of the monarch, such as the Louis d'or, or the Napoleon. The dollar or thaler is short for the Joachimsthaler, or money of the Joachim valley, in Bohemia, where these coins were first struck in the sixteenth century. Guineas were first called after the country from which the gold was obtained, and the frame is an abbreviation of the inscription Francorum Rex. The shilling is from the Latin solidus. The word shilling appears to be derived from a root signifying to divide; and in several cases the name indicates the fraction of some larger coin, as the denarius, half-penny, farthing, cent and mill. The pound was originally not a coin, but a weight, and comes from the Latin pondus. The British pound originally was a pound of silver, which was divided into 240 pennies. The origin of the word penny is unknown. Some have derived it from pence, to weigh; but this does not seem very satisfactory. The word "sterling" is said to go back to the time of the Conquest, but the derivation has been much disputed.

Swimming Like a Dog.

This is, after all, the most natural method of swimming, and, as such, is followed by the unhappy kittens and puppies condemned by relentless fate to death by drowning.

ONE WAY OF SWIMMING.

The swimmer who wishes to imitate these canine evolutions must keep his hands in front of his chest, as shown in the cut, and strike out with each hand and foot alternately, the right hand with the left foot, and vice versa. The hands strike downwards towards the chest, the palms depressed, and a little hollowed. The legs strike out as usual, except that the motion is alternate, first one leg being used and then the other. Remember always to inhale the air when the head is highest out of water.

Pluck and Luck.

Pluck and luck are wonderfully different affairs, says Youth. Luck is a delusion. We cannot learn by luck; we cannot acquire anything worth knowing by it; it is all imagination. Pluck is a quality of character well worth possessing.

The boy or girl who waits on luck for success will wait long. On the other hand, all who have pluck will either succeed or make a dignified and excusable failure. It is not pleasant to fail of success in anything that we attempt, but better far something good attempted, even if it be not achieved, than the idle, aimless waiting for a shower of good fortune that may never fall. Life is not a lottery wheel dispensing favors without any regard to the deserts of the winners. Life's best prizes are worked for, struggled for, toiled for and all the sweeter when secured by reason of the toil and struggle that has won them. Easy won, little worth, might well be a proverb. We do not generally appreciate what it has cost us nothing to secure. Let us not be afraid of effort and push, but cheerfully put our shoulders well to our load in life. Having set some good aim before us, let us work with pluck and perseverance, with push and patience, for the object we desire. We shall be the better for the effort, even if the coveted prize be not grasped, and in all things the old couplet is worthy of remembrance: "If at first you don't succeed, Try, try again."

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THE PHILANTHROPIST'S GIG.

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